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MOLDAVIAN SSR REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DATA
FOR FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

By the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1946 - 1950), collectivization of peasant households was virtually complete in the republic. During this period almost all orchards and vineyards were put back into operation, and 8,300 hectares of new vineyards and 8,500 hectares of new orchards were planted. A net of fruit and vine nurseries was organized in the republic. However, serious shortcomings in horticulture and viticulture were caused by the low level of agricultural techniques used in caring for the trees and vines, and by the high loss ratio of fruits and berries during harvesting.

Construction work, mechanization, and the introduction of Soviet agricultural techniques resulted in increased crop yields. The gross grain harvest in 1950 surpassed the prewar level by 17 percent. The production of wheat in this period (1940 - 1950) increased 2.4 times. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan grain yields increased 2.5 times. The area sown to industrial crops increased 42 percent, and tobacco acreage 92 percent. In comparison with 1940, the area sown to vegetable and potato crops increased 2.2 times, and the area sown to fodder crops 63 percent. However, the Five-Year Plan for increase of the area sown to perennial grasses was not fulfilled, and fodder production lagged behind the increasing demands of animal husbandry.

The number of productive livestock of all types increased during the period 1946 - 1950, including cattle 10 percent and swine two times. Considerable work was done in kolkhozes of the republic in the creation of a network of animal husbandry farms and cattle breeding points.

The technical facilities available to agriculture increased considerably during the Five-Year Plan, and 108 MTS were established in the republic. Much work was done on the program for electrification of kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and MTS. Crop rotation according to proper rules was carried out on kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and about 90 percent of all plowing was done with tractors in 1950, while the proportion of selected seed to total grain sowings was 61 percent in that year.

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The Karagash and Malovat irrigation systems were repaired and put into operation, and the amount of kolkhoz land drained by local drainage systems was increased during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and forestry managements of the republic planted shelter belts on an area of 23,600 hectares during the period 1946 - 1950.

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